

and girls. By mid-afternoon at least 1,600 were patrolling the streets under full arms.

Consul J. J. Garza, who has been making efforts to avoid a clash between Americans and Mexicans on the Mexican side to-night held a conference with General Parker. The result of this conference was not disclosed here.

It was reported to-night that Aniceto Pizana, the alleged bandit leader, said to have been implicated in last summer's raids, who was held in Matamoros, had disappeared.

All soldiers and officers stationed at Fort Brown were called in from outside points at noon and held in the garrison. Activities at the post indicated that any eventuality might be expected. In the meantime officials waited for some word of Major Anderson's flying column.

Orders were issued to-day by General Parker at Brownsville to the 3d Battalion, 3d Texas Regiment, at San Benito, to proceed to Brownsville.

Three troops of the 3d Cavalry are concentrated at Ranchita, awaiting the outcome of the pursuit.

Bandits Fired from Brush.

Reports that three bandits were killed in the fight with American troops ten miles east of San Benito last night were untrue, according to reports received here to-day. The Americans, however, believe they wounded several.

Details of the fight received here say that a detachment of the 26th United States Infantry was fired on from the brush by the bandits, who are said to have numbered twenty-five or thirty. The soldiers returned the fire. After the first few volleys the Americans rushed the bandits, who scattered and escaped.

The fight followed the kidnapping by bandits during the afternoon of a Mexican farmer named Lugo. Army officers, it is said, consider the bandits' activities as an indication that they plan additional attacks.

Both Sides of Border Prepare for Fighting

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., June 17.—Preparations for possible hostilities were made to-day on both sides of the Rio Grande in Juarez on an extensive scale and by General Bell in El Paso.

More than 500 Carranza soldiers from the south reached Juarez this afternoon and were added to the garrison there, which already numbered more than 4,000, according to Mexican and American residents of the city. Carranza soldiers were being armed and drilled to-day by the Carranza government.

While Americans who had business there continued to go to Juarez today and hundreds of Mexicans from Juarez and El Paso came to El Paso, there was a noticeable tightening of the tension between the two sides and unfriendliness toward Americans manifested many times during the day.

With almost 5,000 American soldiers and two batteries of the largest guns in the United States Army, already here, the forces in El Paso are further strengthened. General Bell has ordered the Roswell, N. M., battery, now a part of the United States Army, to report here, and has called for two aeroplanes for scout duty. A Columbus also has been ordered here.

In the city and up and down the valley for forty miles each way American soldiers line the river bank, and sharpshooters are posted where they can pick off any snipers the Mexicans send to the river.

Apprehension to-night is great in the small towns along the border and in each the citizens are under arms and watching for raiding Mexicans.

Sonora Civilians Arm Against Americans

Douglas, Ariz., June 17.—The civilian population of Sonora is arming itself. According to official statements to-day of Ives G. Leveir, Mexican Consul here, preparatory to repelling any attempted aggression by the United States.

The garrison at Agua Prieta, composed of about 350 infantrymen, left the town hurriedly late to-day on a special train over the Nacozari Railroad. Their destination was said to be Fronteras, twenty-nine miles south, where approximately 2,000 infantry under General Arnulfo Gomez are concentrated.

General P. Elias Calles's entire force in Sonora is estimated at 16,000 to 20,000 men, mostly infantry. General Calles, who is Military Governor of Sonora, telegraphed General Gomez at Agua Prieta last night that he was leaving Hermosillo to-day for the border, arriving in Agua Prieta Monday.

Eighteen hundred Mexican cavalrymen encamped at Cucuta, thirty-five miles south of Hermosillo, started out toward Carrizosa Pass, through which they could gain access to Chihuahua, according to Americans arriving from the south. Colonel Gabriel Jimenez is reported in command.

It is said officially these troops are going to Nacozari, but men who met them on the road say they were traveling away from Nacozari, riding south-east.

CARRANZA MEANS WAR, CUBAN OFFICERS SAY

"We Left Him Because We Can't Fight U. S.," They Declare.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Havana, June 17.—Two Carranzista captains, who are Cuban citizens, arriving here to-day from Mexico, declared they had been forced to leave because of Carranza's intention to fight the United States. Both exhibit wounds received in battles with Villistas, but say they draw the line at fighting the country that freed Cuba.

ARRESTED IN EFFORT TO DINE WITH WOMEN

Lawyer Asked Passersby to Eat with Him, Says Policeman.

A polite but determined head waiter stopped Irving Washburne, a lawyer, when he attempted to enter the ladies' dining room of the Grube restaurant at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street, last night.

"Gentlemen may dine on this side of the restaurant only when accompanied by ladies," the waiter said.

"All right, I'll fix that soon enough," the lawyer replied.

And, if Patrolman McConnelley's story is to be believed, the lawyer did everything that a man could do to remedy the situation. He said that the lawyer had stepped into the street and invited every woman who passed the place to dine with him. He had failed to find a hungry woman when the patrolman appeared and interrupted the proceeding by taking him to Night Court.

Suddenly confronted with the task of acting as a lawyer and client rolled into one, Washburne succeeded in having the hearing delayed until to-night.

U. S. Army Crippled by Lack of Aeroplanes

Venerable Apaches Have To Be Drafted as Scouts When Planes Fall in Ruins on Border.

By W. O. McGEEHAN.

The Administration is credited with the statement that the United States Army is ready for any emergency which may arise in Mexico. The army knows better, but it cannot say so.

The entire mobile force of that army is now engaged in watchful waiting along the Mexican border, and in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, it numbers about 32,000 men, according to reports made during the Congressional inquiry. Coast defense details have been cut down to make it look more imposing, but the mobile army is still pitifully small.

I went in search of the mobile army of the United States and found some of it. Half of it is guarding the Mexican border, which is in the neighborhood of 3,000 miles long. The other half is holding the line between Columbus, N. M., and Namiapqui, Mexico. Reduce the New York police force to five men and you have some impression of how the mobile American army appears engaged in guarding the border, preventing raids and capturing Pancho Villa.

In justice to the officers and men of this army it must be said that its personnel is splendid, but its organization is antiquated. The punitive expedition lacked a signal corps which could keep pace with its advance into Mexico, its aero squadron was a dismal failure and its transport service was in a chaotic condition.

Not a Field Radio.

General Pershing was forced to ride 150 miles from Satevo to Namiapqui to report the Pancho Villa raid. This was because the punitive expedition lacked an extra field radio. Six of the first eight military planes were sent into Mexico with the punitive expedition were burned or dismantled. Eight new ones at the Columbus base are not yet ready for service. Here is an alleged modern army in the field without an aeroplane!

Thereby hangs a tale which may be amusing to military observers for other nations. The new aeroplanes were ordered immediately after the first ones failed. They came by express and the squadron unloaded them on the aviation field at Columbus. They appeared to be up to specifications and the aero squadron was delighted until it was discovered that the absent-minded gentleman in the War Department who attended to the shipment had neglected to include propellers.

Telegrams were rushed to Washington, and in the course of a week the propellers arrived. The squadron aviators began to tune up the new

planes. Then it was discovered that the propellers were made of an inferior wood and that most of them cracked after a few revolutions.

Aeroplanes Not Fit for Use.

Just as I left Columbus General Pershing inspected the aviation department of his army. He wanted some aeroplanes at the front to keep track of the troops under Gavira and Trevino. There was not one aeroplane in the squadron fit for service. All that the general could do was to discharge some sixty civilian helpers in the aero division who were playing poker and waiting for some propellers that would not crack when the motors turned.

I encountered an auto truck attached to the aviation squadron. It was designed to carry parts of aeroplanes and gasoline for its particular branch of the service. It bore the legend, "Aviation Squadron, U. S. A." But when I met it the truck was carrying back in the hay for army mules which had managed to reach the front by their own power. The driver looked humiliated and so did the truck.

Certainly there are aeroplanes built in the United States. They are being used by American aeroplanes are being used by foreign armies. I was moved to wonder why the United States army could not have at least one that would fly for the punitive expedition. An aero squadron that could stay in the air would have impressed the Mexicans. The wrecked planes have had exactly the reverse effect.

Apaches Replace Planes.

There is no doubt that the War Department at some time or other paid the full price for sixteen standard military aeroplanes. When I left Columbus the members of the aviation squadron attached to the punitive expedition were still tinkering hopelessly with sixteen pieces of junk. The scout-planes for the American army were being done by a number of venerable Apache gentlemen, even as it was in the days when a man who said that there would be flying machines some day was regarded as a hopeless lunatic.

The raid of General Pershing to report the Pancho Villa affair is another proof that this half of the mobile American army lacks adequate modern equipment. Here, at the most serious phase of the Villa hunt, operations were delayed because a field radio was not to be had.

For seventeen hours General Pershing and his staff were on the road. The news came out through Mexican channels before it could be reported to Washington through the regular wire. The tread of the lovers of the picturesque that the aeroplanes have done away with the Indian scouts and that wireless has done away with the wild rides to carry messages.

The fact is not justified as far as the American army is concerned. It is still antiquated.

U. S. CONSULS SONORA FACES FOOD SHORTAGE

Quit Mexico

Officials at Matamoros, Monterey and Piedras Negras Return to Border.

Laredo, Tex., June 17.—Philip C. Hanna, American Consul General at Matamoros, accompanied by half a dozen other Americans, arrived here to-day. He would not discuss the object of his visit, but it is known that he was instructed some time ago by the State Department that he could leave his post at any time at his own discretion.

Asked regarding conditions in Mexico and the probable length of his stay in Laredo, Mr. Hanna replied: "Everything is quiet down the line. I may remain here two or three days."

San Antonio, Tex., June 17.—William P. Blocker, American Consul at Piedras Negras, Coahuila, to-day brought his office force, family and household goods across the river from Piedras Negras to Eagle Pass.

The arrival of Consul Hanna at Laredo to-day developed the fact that the State Department ordered both him and J. H. Silliman, consul at Saltillo, to the American side of the river.

The withdrawal of these consular officers will leave the American government with no consular representative at interior points in Mexico, except an agent at Mexico City.

Brownsville, Tex., June 17.—Jesse H. Johnson, American Consul at Matamoros, closed his office there to-day and crossed over into Brownsville.

ITALIANS WIN SHORTEST FIGHT AT MONFALCONE

Level Austrian Trenches in 10-Minute Bombardment.

Paris, June 17.—One of the shortest engagements of the war appears to have been that between Italians and Austrians recently at Monfalcone, as described by the correspondent of the Milan "Secolo." Italian guns destroyed the barbed wire entanglements and levelled every yard of the enemy trenches in exactly ten minutes.

The action which ensued lasted nearly half an hour, and was entirely hand-to-hand fighting, the correspondent says. Austrian losses in their first line trenches along a front of about a mile in length are estimated at two thousand.

HIT BY AUTO, HE WILL DIE

Mother of Antioch Sees His Car Hit Victim.

Herbert Steele, whose address the police were unable to learn, was run down and probably fatally injured last night at DeKalb and Stuyvesant avenues, Brooklyn, by an automobile driven by Harry Knouse, of 471 Tompkins Avenue. Steele was taken to the Bushwick Hospital, where a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Patrolman Klutter, who saw the accident, arrested Knouse and locked him up on a charge of felonious assault. Knouse's father and mother were in the tonneau of the machine when Steele was struck.

MISSION GROWS IN CAPITAL OVER MEXICAN TANGLE

Administration Gets Confirmation of Carranza Threats on Border.

Mediation May Be Offered U. S.

Latin Republic Said to Plan Move if It Does Not Offend Wilson.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 17.—The lid may already be blown off the Mexican situation, is the fear expressed in Administration quarters to-night. This fear is based on the following facts:

Unofficial reports that three troops of the 3d Cavalry have clashed with Mexican troops near San Benito, in the Brownsville district, and that fighting is still in progress. General Ricaut, Carranza commander in that territory, was reported yesterday to have threatened resistance if American troops crossed the line, and to have gathered 1,000 troops for that purpose, and it is feared that this may have happened.

Confirmation from General Pershing of General Trevino's "not an inch further" threat. This threat was first confirmed by General Bell at El Paso, and a later report from General Pershing gave the test of Trevino's ultimatum, which Administration officials refused to disclose.

Baker Sees President.

Reports from Major Gray, commanding San Ignacio expedition, that one of the raiders captured by him was Major Cruz Ruiz, a Carranza officer, and that a blouse containing the commission of Carranza lieutenant dated May 1916, was found after the raid.

Secretary of War Baker immediately conferred with the President on receiving Pershing's confirmation of the Trevino threat. The State Department also was advised, and is understood to have called the facts to the attention of the Carranza government.

After his conference with President Wilson, Secretary Baker said he had ordered no additional troops to be sent to the border, and that Pershing had asked for no reinforcements.

"I look for no immediate trouble there," said the Secretary. "That situation seems to be no imminent."

Meantime the note to Carranza has been delayed by President Wilson and will not go before Monday.

The outlook, in view of all the facts at hand, is a gloomy one for the Administration. The present situation, it is realized, has developed through repeated failures, both diplomatic and military.

If forceful intervention comes, it will prove a long and costly undertaking. With only eighty-five thousand regular troops, the job of clearing up Mexico is impossible, experts declare.

Say Diplomacy Is Bungling.

To season state troops and train volunteers would require from six months to a year. Carranza can get ready an army of sixty thousand men almost immediately, with a fair equipment, for a campaign.

Diplomats in Washington declare the major difficulties are due to bungling diplomacy. The United States has no regular diplomatic representative in Mexico. Special Agent Rodgers, who was transferred from a consular post in Cuba, has apparently accomplished nothing toward effecting an understanding with Carranza.

Elias Arredondo, Carranza's envoy here, has not yet been received as an ambassador by this government. He has been handicapped also by Secretary Lansing's absence from the State Department on account of illness and by defective communications with Mexico City.

It is believed that if Ambassador Fletcher had been sent to Mexico, as originally intended, instead of being kept in Washington for no apparent purpose, the situation would have been saved. Mr. Fletcher speaks Spanish, understands perfectly the Latin temperament, and is an experienced diplomat. He would, it is believed, have been able to forestall the delicate crisis that has developed.

As it is, there is practically no way of reopening negotiations. The failure of the original parleys for a protocol led to the Scott-O'Brien conference, the two governments hoping that their military chiefs might succeed where the diplomats had failed. That conference, however, only added to the confusion.

Mr. Rodgers, further than reporting scraps of information of doubtful value, has been unable to advance the negotiations. It is unlikely that any attempt will be made to reopen the case through him. On the other hand, the Administration is convinced that Carranza must be dealt with directly if anything is to be accomplished, and believes it futile to take up the question further with Mr. Arredondo.

Hope was held out to-day that some of the Latin-American countries would offer their service as mediators. It was learned that one at least of the Latin-American diplomats here had cabled recommendation of such a course to his government and asked for authority to approach the United States on the subject. There is some fear, however, in the Latin-American countries that such an offer might be offensive to the United States.

Unless mediation is offered and accepted, however, it is practically certain that intervention will result. Technically the United States "interposes" the moment it refuses to withdraw the troops on Carranza's demand, diplomats say, but the Administration prefers to avoid the term as long as Carranza's opposition falls short of force.

There will be no protest from Latin-America if President Wilson decides to intervene openly, but the action will be resented and regarded with deep suspicion. It is believed in most of the South and Central American countries that President Wilson is playing politics with the Mexican situation and is determined to keep the troops there at any cost for no other purpose than to offset the bad impression caused by his Vera Cruz scuttles.

Pratt Alumni Celebrate

More than 1,000 graduates of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, from all parts of the country, celebrated Alumni Day yesterday. Dinners were held in Machinery Hall and Pratt's Casino and were followed by dancing. Charles M. Pratt, a trustee of the institute, was the guest of honor. He told the men and women that the gathering of graduates was the greatest in the history of the institute.

U. S. ARMY TO BUILD ROAD IN MEXICO

Chicago, June 17.—Preparations for the shipment of road building material to Columbus, N. M., where it is understood army engineers are to begin work immediately on the construction of a 120-mile military road to the United States army camp in Mexico, were made to-day by Major K. J. Hampton, acting quartermaster of the central department of the army.

The road building equipment will include four tractors, four graders, eighteen dump wagons, scrapers and other implements. Sixty-six more motor trucks for transport service were started on the way to the border.

'I ANTICIPATE FIGHTING,' GEN. FUNSTON WIRES

Tells Briefly of Raid by Mexicans Near San Benito, Tex.

Washington, June 17.—A dispatch came telling to-night from General Funston telling of a raid by fifty bandits near San Benito, Tex.; of their repulse by a detachment of the 26th Infantry, under Colonel Bullard, and of the crossing of Lieutenant Newman into Mexico with troops of the 3d Cavalry to pursue the raiders.

General Funston added: "I anticipate fighting."

SAYS ENGINEER TRIED TO BLOW UP VESSEL

Captain Found Fires Under the Empty Boilers Just in Time.

Charged with disorderly conduct, Francisco Cecconini, forty-one years old, engineer of the ship Mary E., tied up at the Leigh Valley dock at Pier A, Jersey City, was locked up Friday night in the Communipaw Avenue station by the Jersey City police.

Cecconini had been in irons for thirty-five days before the vessel docked after a six weeks' trip from Buenos Ayres with a cargo of quebracho wood, said to be used in munition manufacture. According to Captain Frank Hunter, Cecconini had attempted to blow up the boat off the coast of Brazil, near Para. About 8 o'clock one morning the ship's cook smelled smoke, and thinking the ship was on fire, gave an alarm. Investigation revealed a fire in all the furnaces and no water in the boilers. The engineer was found hiding in the forward part of the vessel and was put in irons.

When the Mary E. reached port Thursday Captain Hunter did not report the case to the Jersey City police, but attempted to get a Federal warrant from the United States Commissioner in Newark. Meantime Italian dock laborers heard a fellow countryman was in irons on the boat, and they attempted to rescue him. Captain Hunter's crew met the raiding party with drawn revolvers and quelled them. Lieutenant Collins, of the Communipaw Avenue station, learned of the affair, and with Patrolman Milton went to the ship and arrested Cecconini. He will be held pending action by the United States authorities.

MILITIA STATUS PUZZLES CAPITAL

Dual Oath Causing Hitch in Federalization of National Guard.

ALL GOVERNORS TOLD OF CONDITION

Kansas Troops Only Ones That Have Complied with the New Law.

Washington, June 17.—So far as known the War Department has taken no additional steps toward mobilizing the national guard. A peculiar situation has arisen as a result of the fact that the new army bill providing for federalization of the militia will go into effect July 1, automatically repealing the present militia law.

The new act requires state troops who participate in Federal appropriations to take a dual oath of allegiance. Only the Kansas guard now is required to take such an oath, and unless all the remaining units take the required oath before July 1, a legal hiatus will occur in their status which may prove embarrassing.

The attention of all Governors has been called to this condition, and they have been urged to see that their men are promptly sworn in accordance with the new law. This correspondence is said to have led to reports that the guard of various states had been called for active service on the border.

The 46th and the 141st companies of the Coast Artillery Corps left Boston to-day for Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where they will report to General Funston for duty on the border. The companies, which were in command of Captain Carl O. Zollers and Lieutenant J. C. Nichols, respectively, comprised 163 men.

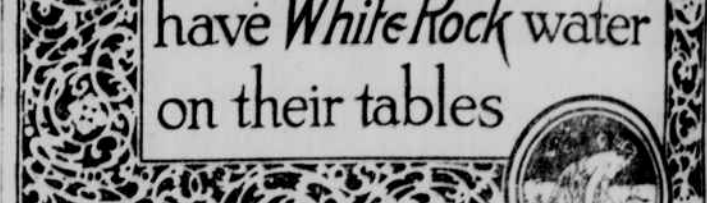
It became known to-day that several army transports are being held in readiness for use as refugee ships should the need arise. Whether any actually have been ordered to Mexican waters officials would not say. The navy transport Hancock will go to Vera Cruz, however, as soon as she lands her marine passengers in Santo Domingo. She should reach Vera Cruz in a few days.

The army transport Sumner, laid up at Newport News, Va., was ordered into commission to-day, but officials said there was no truth in reports that she was about to sail.

The destroyer tender Panther and a number of destroyers have been ordered to Key West, ready for a quick dash to the relief of Americans along the coast. It is understood also that other navy craft are being prepared for emergency use, although plans have been carefully guarded.

Official advices have indicated that the recent border raids have created great excitement in the American colony in Mexico City. Many Americans are said to be preparing to leave. There are approximately 1,000 Americans in the Mexican capital and 1,800 in and about Tampico.

The responsible families of America have White Rock water on their tables



SIX HURT WHEN BEE STINGS AUTOIST'S KNEE

Car Dives Through Fence and Crashes Against Tree.

A busy bee settled on the knee of Sidney Brewster as he drove his father's automobile, containing three women and two men friends along the road near Syosset, Long Island, yesterday. The car was going forty miles an hour, but the impulsive Mr. Brewster removed his cap to swat the little bee. In quick succession these things happened:

The automobile bolted across the road and dashed through a picket fence.

Three women and three men were hurled from their seats across Samuel Karnes's lawn.

The automobile, continuing across the lawn, hit a big pine tree and split it almost in half and wrecked itself.

When the young folks were carried into the Karnes home it was discovered that Miss Catherine Hall, of Manhattan, had a broken leg. Another young woman and all the young men were cut by glass from the windshield.

Brewster's mother, informed by telephone of the accident, summoned physicians and later took all the party to her home in another automobile. They are guests over the week-end at the Brewster home.

ALLIED WARSHIPS RAID AUSTRIAN SEAPORT

Driven Off from Parenzo, in Istria, by Aeroplanes.

Berlin, June 17 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The Austro-Hungarian Admiralty reports that three Allied torpedo boats on June 12 attacked the Austrian seaport of Parenzo, in Istria, ten miles north of Rovigno, on the Gulf of Venice.

"On the morning of June 12," the statement says, "three enemy torpedo-boats entered the harbor of Parenzo, but were driven back by our coast batteries and aeroplanes. The artillery fire of the enemy was without effect. Only one wall and one roof were slightly damaged. No one was wounded. Our batteries and aeroplanes obtained hits."

ILL-STARRED PAIR START HONEYMOON IN CELLS

Married Only Few Minutes When Arrested.

Married life began inauspiciously for James Minnelly and Alma Heikkila yesterday afternoon, when, an hour after they had been married in the municipal marriage chapel, they found themselves occupying police cells.

Minnelly, who is a baker employed in Mamaroneck, escorted his wife of a few minutes to her room at 448 West 125th Street to pack up her belongings preparatory to moving into their own flat. According to Mrs. Anna Wells, owner of the rooming house, the bride discreetly packed not only her own things, but several of Mrs. Wells's prized silver knives and forks. In an argument that followed she said the happy pair attempted to slice her arm off with one of her own knives. The arrest followed.

Arrest Ends "Senatorial" Career

The "Senatorial" career of Charles Fowler came to an end yesterday, when he was held for the Queens County Grand Jury, charged with falsifying records of himself as a collector for a tubercular prevention society. According to detectives, he operated under the names of several state Senators.

FALSE ALARM COSTS LIFE SIX FIREMEN HURT

Auto Engine and Hose Cart Crash in Newark.

One fireman was killed and six others were injured, two seriously, last night when auto engine No. 25 collided with the horse drawn hose wagon of engine No. 12 at Sherman Avenue and Pioneer Street, Newark, while responding to a false alarm of fire.

Fireman Richard Duenwald, of 554 South Eleventh Street, Newark, a member of the motor vehicle company, died at the City Hospital, where all the injured were taken. Fireman Edward Johnson sustained a possible fracture of the skull, and Fireman John Dolan was badly lacerated about the stomach. Both are in a critical condition.

The others injured were Firemen John Bien, Max Meyer, Julius Abel and William Drucker.

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Women's Sport Suits—Special

Silk Jersey Sport Suits, in Blue, Gold, White and Green, striped collar, bottom border and belt.	18.00
Team and Country of knitted jersey cloth, in rose, blue, brown and green. Norfolk coat.	18.00
Superior Milanese Silk Sport Suits; coats cut extra long; in bright colorings, new sailor collar.	29.75

Women's Sport Coats—Special

Jersey Cloth Sport or Beach Coat, three-quarter length; in sweater shades; smartly trimmed.	9.75
White Worumbo Chinchilla Coats, in belted and flare models, sport pockets and convertible collars.	15.00
Flare Model Sport Coat of Milanese silk jersey; collar and bottom border trimmed with Marabou.	18.00

Women's Skirts—Special

Washable Sport Skirts Pearl button front and other models of Russian cord, pique and corduroy.	2.95
Striped Gabardine Sport Skirts Of washable striped gabardine, white ground with stripes of rose, black, green and blue.	3.95
Wool Jersey Sport Skirts In blue, green, rose, gold and white, shirred model with belt, pockets and pearl buttons.	8.90

Women's Sweaters—Special

Fibre Silk Sweaters (with mercerized back) V neck or shawl collar with sash, in plain colors and two-tone effects.	5.00
Norfolk Sport Sweaters Of zephyr worsted in rose, Copen, Gold and White, with collar, pockets and belt.	6.75
"Kaysers" Italian Silk Sweaters Shirred back, with collar, sash and pockets; in rose, purple, gold, cerise, emerald, white.	10.75